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HISTORY
of
Wayne County, West Virginia

Vol.



By

MILDRED TAYLOR

WAYNE, WEST VIRGINIA

1963

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Wayne County is the most Western County in the State of West Virginia. Located in the Ohio Valley and the Allegheny Plateau, contains 281,600 acres and 440 square miles. Elevation ranges from 480 feet at Kenova to 1500 feet in the Southern section. Named for General Anthony Wayne, an American Revolution Warrior.

Wayne 1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-1956-1957-1958-1959-1960-1961-1962-1963-1964-1965-1966-1967-1968-1969-1970-1971-1972-1973-1974-1975-1976-1977-1978-1979-1980-1981-1982-1983-1984-1985-1986-1987-1988-1989-1990-1991-1992-1993-1994-1995-1996-1997-1998-1999-2000-2001-2002-2003-2004-2005-2006-2007-2008-2009-2010-2011-2012-2013-2014-2015-2016-2017-2018-2019-2020-2021-2022-2023-2024-2025

HISTORY OF WAYNE COUNTY

The State of Virginia was first settled in 1609, but for various reasons, immigration west of the Blue Ridge Mountains was very slow in the Seventeenth Century. In 1626 Alexander Spottwood led the "Knights of the Golden Horse Shoe" through Rock Fish Gap and discovered the Shenandoah Valley.

In 1671 Daumont de Saint Luggon, a Frenchman, discovered the Ohio River and took possession for the King of France "all the counties, rivers, lakes and streams, both those which have been discovered and those which may be discovered in all their strength and breadth, bounded on one side by the seas of the North, West and South.

A few months later Thomas Batts and Robert Fallen, two explorers sent out from Virginia by Governor Berkley, took possession of the Ohio River and its tributaries in the name of King Charles II of England.

From 1671 to 1763, or a period of ninety-two years, Wayne County was claimed both by the French and English. The acts of Luggon for France and Batts and Fallen for England were the cause of the French and Indian War, which was fought in the American phase over the possession of the Ohio Valley. After the French and Indian War, and by the treaty signed in Paris on February 10, 1763, England was given possession of the Ohio Valley. By this treaty England took possession of all the land east of the Mississippi River with the exception of New Orleans.

King George III on October 7, 1763, divided the territory into providences. To each providence he appointed a governor with full rights as had been enjoyed by the original thirteen providences.

For the benefit of the "Western Settlers" Orange County was formed in 1734. It included all the lands of Virginia west of the Blue Ridge Mountains to the uttermost limits. This embraced all of what is now West Virginia and several states to the West. Four years later all that portion west of the Blue Ridge Mountains and bounded by Carolina, the Mississippi River, the Ohio River and Fairflax Manor was cut off and called Augusta County. In 1769

Boutetourt was formed out of Augusta, and three years later the county of Fincastle was established.

Fincastle County covered the southern part of West Virginia, part of Virginia, and all of what is now the state of Kentucky. Montgomery County came out of Fincastle in 1777. A portion of its territory being all of what is now West Virginia south of the Kanawha River and below Hawks Nest.

Kanawha was formed from Montgomery and Greenbrier Counties in 1778. That portion on the South of the Kanawha being cut from Montgomery and that portion North from Greenbrier. Kanawha County was bounded as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of the Great Sandy River in said County of Montgomery, thence up said river with lines of said county to the mountain generally known by the name of Cumberland, thence a Northeast course along said mountain to the Great Kanawha River, thence with same to the end of Gauley Mountain thence along said mountain to the line of Harrison County, thence with said line to the Ohio River, thence down said river to the beginning. Cabell County was cut off Kanawha County in 1809 and Wayne from Cabell in 1842.

FORMATION OF WAYNE COUNTY

On the 18th day of January, 1842, a bill was passed by the General Assembly of Virginia entitled "An Act to Establish the County of Wayne from Part of Cabell County."

In 1842 when Wayne County was formed from Cabell County, the lines were as follows: Beginning at the mouth of Four Pole Creek on the Ohio River, thence direct to the mouth of Long Branch, so as to include the farm of Asa Dooton in the new county, thence along the ridge between Long Branch and Beech Fork to the mouth of Raccoon Creek, thence crossing Raccoon Creek to the ridge between Beech Fork and Guyandotte River, thence along said ridge to the Logan-Cabell line, thence with Logan line to the mouth of Marrowbone Creek on Tug Fork of Sandy River, thence down Tug Fork and main Sandy River to the Ohio River, thence up the river to the beginning.

In 1868 the lines between Wayne and Logan were changed to include in Wayne County the farm of Lewis Brewer at Kermit. A part of Lincoln County was formed from Wayne in 1868 and

1869. However, all the territory added to Lincoln County in 1869 was restored to Wayne County in 1872. As late as 1955 the Legislature ratified the boundary between Wayne County and Lincoln County as presently accepted by the citizens of both counties as the true boundary.

The Fourth Section of the act establishing Wayne County fixed the place of holding the County Court by declaring "the permanent place for holding court in the County of Wayne shall be on the land of Abraham Trout, Sr., on Twelve Pole River at or near his present residence now in the county of Cabell. The County Court of the County of Wayne shall provide a lot or lots of land at said place not exceeding two acres upon which to erect a court house and other public buildings and fixtures as the convenience of the county requires." Abraham Trout owned the land around the town of Wayne at that time, but if he ever made the County Court a deed for the lot, it can not be found.

Another Section required the Governor to appoint and commission thirteen justices of the peace in and for said county, who, "After having qualified as the law directs, were to meet at the house of Abraham Trout, Sr., on the second Monday in June next and, a majority of them being present, should proceed to appoint a clerk of said court; nominate to the Governor suitable persons to be commissioned as sheriff and coroner." The thirteen justices were: John Wellman, Hiram Chadwick, Milton Ferguson, John Plymale, Levi McCormack, William Ratcliff, Walker Queen, Joseph Newman, Frederick Moore, Thomas Copley, William Morris and Samuel Webb.

On the morning of the 11th day of April, 1842, the first court ever held in the County of Wayne convened at the house of Abraham Trout, Sr., who resided on a tract of land where the town of Wayne now stands. Present were the following justices: John Wellman, Levi McCormack, John Plymale, Sam Webb, Thomas Copley and Walter Queen. The first action was to elect the Clerk of the Court. The names of Hugh Bowen and Milton J. Spurlock were placed in nomination. Hugh Bowen was elected for a term of seven years. Gave bond with Addison Bowen, John Plymale, Milton Ferguson, Levi McCormack and Jeremiah Wellman as sureties. Bond was set at \$3,000.00.

John Laidley, Wm. McComas, Joseph J. Mansfield, James H.

Ferguson and Elisha McComas were licensed to practice law in the superior and inferior courts of the state. John Laidley was elected Commonwealth Attorney. Hiram Chadwick was elected Commissioner of Revenue (Assessor). Samuel Wellman as County Surveyor. The first Circuit Court convened on the 6th day of May, 1843, Judge Lewis Summers was the presiding judge.

The first road considered by the new court was from Bartram Fork of Lynn Creek to the foot of the ridge around Madison Ross farm.

On the 11th day of April, 1842, Ezekel Stone presented his certificate of being a Baptist Minister and was granted a license to celebrate the rights of matrimony.

On May 9, 1842, Wm. Morris was appointed sheriff and gave bond for \$3,000.00 with Jesse Spurlock as surety.

The first mention of slavery by the new court was an order that the sheriff proceed to the home of John Gilkerson and take into custody a negro slave belonging to Daniel Bloovier and retain possession of said slave.

On November 14, 1842, the Court ordered James H. Ferguson to be paid for slaves furnished in building the court house. Burwell Spurlock, Milton Ferguson and Wm. Morris were appointed commissioners to lay off a public square for the county and that they report their proceedings at the next term of court. John H. Ferguson, Burwell Spurlock, John Laidley and Harvey Ferguson were appointed to draw plans for the first court house. The first court house was said to be made of logs. This was replaced by a brick one, which was destroyed by fire in 1885 and another one destroyed by fire on October 6, 1921.

EARLY LAND GRANTS

France and England were at war for sixty-five years over the possession of the territory between the Mississippi River and the Allegheny Mountains. One of the important battles of the French and Indian War was the battle of Great Meadows. The first land grant ever issued in what is now Wayne County was to John Savage

and 22 other soldiers who served with George Washington in this battle.

The Savage Grant was issued December 15, 1772, and was signed by King George III of England. This grant covered all the low land on the Ohio River (now West Virginia side) from near Point Pleasant to the mouth of Big Sandy River, thence up Big Sandy River to near what is now the town of Prichard. It covered land on both sides of Sandy.

It was the Savage Grant that gave Twelve Pole Creek and Four Pole Creek their names. This survey started at the mouth of Big Sandy River and ran up the Ohio River, crossing a stream 12 poles wide at its mouth, thence up the river crossing another stream 4 poles wide at its mouth. Some of the later grants referred to 12 Pole Creek as Little Sandy Creek.

The Savage Grant was re-surveyed and sub-divided into lots or tracts. The men were allotted acreage according to their claims. Some soldiers had sold their claims and all persons receiving acreage were not soldiers. On the first sub-division the tract at the mouth of Sandy River was awarded to a man by the name of Simon Morgan. Again in about 1809, a suit was brought by Wm. Coleman vs. Simon Morgan et al, in the courts of Staunton, Virginia, to re-subdivide this grant. On this division Charles Morgan, son of Simon Morgan, received the tract at the mouth of Sandy. Wm. Buffington had purchased the interest of John Savage and was awarded a tract near the mouth of the Guyan River. James McCormack was awarded the tract about where Westmoreland is situated.

JOHN P. DUVAL GRANTS

John P. Duval obtained grants for 2,000 acres, two for 1,000 acres each, one for 333½ acres, and one for 5,275 acres. Dates ranging from 1785 to 1793. These grants started above the forks of Twelve Pole and ran like a shoe string down Twelve Pole, taking in all the low lands on both sides to the mouth of Buffalo.

Duval made no out-sales out of this land but willed it to his heirs. The only instrument ever signed by John P. Duval (in his own right) covered a tract of land near Buffalo Creek. This was a title bond to Henry Haney dated December 6, 1802 and states the land

is located "on 12 Pole in the first narrows on the Northwest side of the creek, and at the first ford where Col. Sattenger crossed the same and extending up the river." The acreage not given. States it is to include the cabin of Henry Haney. In the year 1793, Rev. John Madison, who had been awarded 2,000 acres on 12 Pole, and John Breckenridge and John Preston, who in 1792 got 790 acres, brought a suit over this tract of land. Duval, as we will see later, willed this land to his grandchildren, who sub-divided the land and this part awarded to Wm. Allison. The suit resulted in Wm. Allison carrying out the title bond of his grandfather and making Henry Haney a deed for the land. This land was very valuable because it was known as the "Virginia Forge Tract." From the evidence in this suit there was a forge, sawmill and grist mill on the tract.

John P. Duval died sometime about 1803, as shown by his will, which was first probated in Mason County, Kentucky on May 9, 1803.

By this will he gave to his daughter, Betsy Weatherston, one thousand acres including the upper forks of Twelve Pole, also one thousand acres about two miles below. Patsy Bennett got 500 acres near the forks of Great Sandy River on Little Mill Creek. Nancy got 2,000 acres on Twelve Pole joining the part willed Betsy. All the rest of the land on Twelve Pole joining part willed Nancy, he gave to John Allison, William Allison, Betsy Allison, sons and daughters of Patrick Allison.

On November 18, 1811, Patsy Bennett sold the land on Mill Creek to William Thompson. William Madison had a grant for a tract of land based on a survey made November 17, 1787, which called for a stream forty-five miles from the mouth of Sandy River called Pigeon Creek. Madison sold this tract to Samuel Short. A suit was bought at Staunton, Virginia in 1814 over this land. The main issue tried was whether Mill Creek, as we know it today, was Little Mill Creek, War Creek, or Pigeon Creek. The suit resulted in establishing the name as Mill Creek. Pleasant Webb, one of the witnesses in this suit, stated that he was the first settler on Sandy River at this point.

Nancy Duval first married Chester Howe, but was divorced from him in Cabell County on March 28, 1812 and married John Drown.

By deed dated September 1, 1808 (deed recorded in Kanawha County) Nancy Howe conveyed a tract of land to Isom Garrett. States it was land willed her by her father. From the description of this land, it lies near what is now known as Garretts Creek. Isom Garrett sold this tract to Benjamin Garrett in 1814. Nancy Howe, or Drown, made several out-sales in the vicinity of what is now Dickson. One of the out-sales made by her was to George Spurlock. Here Spurlock built a mill, which was later owned by Owen Adkins, Wm. Turner, John Broumley and Grant McGinnis.

The land of Duval covering land around the town of Wayne, was willed to Betsy Weatherington. No out-sales were found made by her. Martha Saunders had power of attorney to sell land of Duval on Mud River, but no mention made of Twelve Pole. By deed dated November 5, 1824, Martha Saunders conveyed to Abraham Trout a deed for 500 acres. States it is the tract upon which Charley Booth now lived. Abraham Trout also conveyed to his son, Ezra Trout, two thousand acres of Duval land. No deed found for this tract. Abraham Trout sold 20 acres of this land to Harrison Thacker on July 7, 1838 and states that it includes his mill on Twelve Pole.

The children of Patrick Allison made a partition of the land willed them by John P. Duval. John E. Allison got land just above the mouth of Buffalo, William at and below the mouth of Buffalo, and Elizabeth Allison, who had married Leroy Garrett, got land around the mouth of Beech Fork. This partition is not of record, but referred to in the above mentioned suit. Elizabeth and Leroy Garrett lived on her tract as it later decended to their heirs. Elizabeth Garrett, after the death of Leroy Garrett, married Eneas Carter on November 15, 1835. One of the heirs of Elizabeth Allison Garrett was Louisa Garrett who married a Newman. Her heirs were Leroy and Burwell Newman. Some of the heirs of Burwell Newman live on part of this tract today.

SAMUEL M. HOPKINS GRANT

On the 2nd day of July, 1796, a grant was issued to Samuel M. Hopkins for 70,202 acres. This tract started at four white oaks on a sharp ridge 238 poles Southwest from the mouth of Guyandotte River on the lower side and extended to Sandy River. Some of this grant is in what is now Cabell County, but most of it is in Butler, Ceredo, Union and Part of Stonewall Districts of what is now Wayne County. Of course, this tract covered the John P. Duval land, but the Duval

was senior to the Hopkins and in selling land out of the Hopkins grant, the Duval grants were recognized.

On June 22, 1808, Samuel M. Hopkins conveyed this tract to Oliver Wollcott. This was in the form of what we would now term a trust deed. On February 18, 1806, Samuel M. Hopkins conveyed to James T. Watson, with Oliver Wollcott joining in the deed.

James T. Watson died intestate in the year 1839. On February 21, 1845, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act (Acts 1844-1845) for the relief of the heirs of James T. Watson and directed that a commissioner be appointed to sell any part of the lands of James T. Watson. (The James T. Watson family lived in the State of New York.)

Elizabeth Talcott (one of the heirs of James T. Watson) brought a suit in Chancery in Wayne County to have a commissioner appointed to sell the land. This suit states that James T. Watson never married, left neither father, mother, sister, brother or descendants of brother or sister. This suit listed thirty-nine heirs. James H. Brown was appointed a commissioner to sell the land. He made out-sales up until May 6, 1852, when he sold the balance to Joseph B. Duval and James Todd. Joseph B. Duval had borrowed the money from his brother-in-law, Samuel Saunders to pay for the land. Saunders was to have a one-fourth interest. When the deed was made, it was made to Joseph Duval and James Todd. This resulted in a suit in which the land was again sold and purchased by Joseph Duval. Joseph Duval made Saunders a deed for the land. A creditors suit was brought against Saunders and the land again sold and purchased by the heirs of Joseph Duval: Charles and Joseph Duval. After making out-sales up to April 6, 1893, the Duvals sold the scraps of the Samuel C. Hopkins grant to H. A. Jackson, calling it 4,000 acres. The Watsons, Duvals and Saunders in making their out-sales sold the land in fee, with the exception of the last few deeds that the Duvals made, which they reserved the mineral. This was for land in the vicinity of Newcomb Creek (upper). This mineral was willed by the Duvals to the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company and later conveyed by them to the Guyan Oil Company.

SAMUEL SMITH GRANTS

Between the years 1796 and 1797, Samuel Smith was granted four large tracts of land: 120,000 acres, 31,000 acres, 33,000 acres and

another for 31,000 acres. Parts of the 120,000 acres and one of the 31,000 acres covers land in part of Wayne County. These grants cover land in Cabell, Putnam, Lincoln, Wayne and Mingo Counties. Lincoln, Grant and Stonewall Districts are covered by these grants in part.

Samuel Smith gave a trust deed over these grants November 6, 1821. The trustees conveyed to Marvin McNulty and George M. Chapman and the heirs of James McCormack. They in turn conveyed to Edgar J. Bartlow November 28, 1846. Edgar J. Bartlow then conveyed to Gustavus A. Sacchi, who in turn conveyed to Henry M. Alexander, Trustee. Alexander conveyed to William H. Aspinwall and Abel A. Low on September 12, 1871. Numerous junior grants were issued over this land. Suit after suit was brought in Federal Court to oust the junior grant holders. In some instances the court held in favor of the senior grant, but in others the junior holders. While these suits were in progress, Low and Aspinwall appointed James I Kuhn as their agent to contact these people and agree to give them the land and timber if they would give Low and Aspinwall the mineral. In most instances the junior grant holders, fearing that they were going to be evicted from their land, signed the deeds. At this time the mineral was not considered of much value and most of them were glad to make the compromise. The Low and Aspinwall land is now controlled by the United Fuel Gas Company. Junior grant holders living on their land and not signing the compromise deeds have their mineral or their successors in title do.

ROBERT MORRIS GRANT

Robert Morris, the great financier of the American Revolution, was given thousands of acres of land in payment of his debt against the new nation. Most of these grants lay in the State of Virginia and to the South, but one calling for 320,000 acres calls for land between Guyandotte River and the Tug Fork of Sandy River. One of the corners on this grant calls for a beech tree where Tug River joins the Great Sandy River and extending toward Guyandotte River. Of course, this would conflict with the Smith and John P. Duval grants.

PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES LAND

Rutherford B. Hayes and James K. Glenn purchased a large tract of land on the Tug River in Lincoln District. By his will, which was

first probated in Freemont, Ohio and a certified copy recorded in Wayne County, he gave this land to his heirs, who in turn conveyed it to the Glenhayes Land Company.

AMERICAN REVOLUTION

While no battle of the American Revolution was fought on what is now Wayne County soil, the first battle was fought at Point Pleasant in 1774. At the time this battle was fought, Point Pleasant and Wayne County were both in the same county, which was Fincastle. According to the roster of pensioners, Wayne County did her share of sending men to the army.

CIVIL WAR

In the southern part of West Virginia, the Ohio River was the actual border line between the North and South, but there were Northern and Southern sympathizers and adherents on both sides of the river. Cabell and Wayne Counties sent large quotas of men to both armies and within the boundary of Cabell County, neighbors clashed in battle. When President Lincoln called for volunteers, the Fifth Regiment of West Virginia was formed at Ceredo. The first man to volunteer his services was Charles Fortune, who enlisted under John L. Zeigler on October 14, 1862 at the age of 15 years.

Border and guerilla activities soon developed and a man by the name of Rebel Bill Smith, famous confederate, began harassing the Northern sympathizers. It was on the 11th day of July, 1861 that the 2nd Kentucky Federal Regiment, Colonel Guthrie commanding, landed at Guyandotte and went into camp. On the night of the 13th, a detachment composed of four companies marched out on the road leading to Barboursville and early the next morning reached Mud River Bridge, within a few hundred yards of the town. Here on the ridge just back of the Court House (Cabell County Court House being at Barboursville at that time) was posted about 250 militia under the command of Colonel Jimison Ferguson and a portion of the "border rangers under Captain A. G. Jenkins. The Federals approached the bridge and, as they did, soon received fire from the militia. The Rangers not being in position, the advancing column returned the fire and, having vastly the advantage of the other side in the supply

of arms, soon succeeded in crossing the bridge and took possession of the town. This action is said to have taken place three days before the battle of Scary and eight days before the first battle of the Manassas or Bull Run, therefore, the first battle of the Civil War. The Confederate Army was under the command of Colonel Ferguson, who was an attorney practicing law at Wayne. On his return to Wayne County, he was disbarred because of his services in the Confederate Army.

James A. Garfield, later President of the United States, led a regiment up Big Sandy River during the Civil War. General Garfield's campaign up Big Sandy was to assist in driving the Confederate forces out of what is now West Virginia and Kentucky. This regiment was formed in 1861 and was made up of students, preachers, untrained and undisciplined men. Garfield at that time was President of Hiram College. This was the 42nd Ohio Regiment and training was done at Columbus, Ohio and was ordered to report to Catlettsburg to General Buel.

THE JAMES RIVER AND KANAWHA TURNPIKE

The James River and Kanawha Turnpike was first started in 1782. The first intention was to improve the roads into the Greenbrier Valley, but was extended from time to time until 1800 it reached the Ohio River at Huntington and then extended on to the mouth of Big Sandy River at Kenova.

By the year 1809, toll gates were put up in a number of places along the road. These gates were usually built at a house in which a family lived. The man, or sometimes his wife, came out to collect the toll and raised or turned the gates when a driver wished to go through. The toll collected was used to keep up the dirt road. Within five years this was the chief route of the East-West travel in the South. By 1824 the road had been further improved and bridges had been built. Over this road thousands of tons of salt were hauled to the East. Stage coaches on this route were noted for fast schedules. For most of the way this road followed what is known as Midland Trail today. The part that is in what is now Wayne County, followed the foot of the hill in Westmoreland and extended to the mouth of Big Sandy. The C. & O. Railroad takes in part of the old turnpike road.

GENERAL ANDREW LEWIS' EXPEDITION INTO WHAT IS NOW WAYNE COUNTY

During the French and Indian War, the only aggressive movement made by and through Virginia into the frontier was an expedition led by General Andrew Lewis, the trusted friend and adviser of George Washington, against the Shawnee towns on the Ohio. It left Frederick (Fort) in February, 1756 and passed down the New River and through Drapers Meadow, following a route leading in the general direction of the Big Sandy River. By the time they reached Big Sandy River, word was received from Governor Dinwiddie to disband the troops and return. A council of war was held and it was determined to continue the march to the Ohio. This was done and the army encamped two nights and a day at the Mouth of Big Sandy River. This was the first English military expedition to reach the Ohio River south of Pittsburgh. From this point the homeward march began. On the second night the detachment fell in with a body of Indians. In the engagement that followed, two Virginians were killed and a Shawnee warrior wounded and taken prisoner. The march was continued, the men suffering intensely from cold and hunger. The pack horses, no longer serviceable, were killed and eaten. The men then subsisted on beechnuts but a deep snow fell and these could no longer be obtained. Then the army separated into detachments and most of the men, after untold suffering returned to civilization. However, many perished and their bones left on the mountains and streams of West Virginia.

HISTORIC ESCAPE OF JENNY WILEY FROM THE INDIANS

The maiden name of the captive was Jenny Sellards. She married Thomas Wiley, a native of Ireland, who had settled on Walkers Creek in Wythe County, Virginia. The Wileys were living on Walkers Creek at the time the Cherokee Indians made the capture. Jenny Wiley had a sister who had married a man by the name of John Borders and lived near by. John Borders and Thomas Wiley had gone into the forest to dig ginseng when the Indians made their attack. The Indians rushed into the house and, after tomahawking and scalping the younger brother and three of the Wiley children, took Mrs. Wiley,

her infant and dog and started toward the Ohio River. At that time the Indian trail led them until they reached the mouth of Tug and Big Sandy to the Ohio. No sooner had the news of the horrid butchery spread among the inhabitants of Walkers Creek settlement than a party, among whom were Lazarus Damron and Mathias Harmon, started in pursuit. They followed the trail for several days, but failing to come upon the Indians, abandoned the pursuit and returned home. The Indians proving the infant an encumbrance to their flight, dashed its brains out against a beech tree. They first camped at Balen Creek in Kentucky and took shelter beneath a ledge of rocks. Here they remained several days and Mrs. Wiley gave birth to a child, which was also killed by the Indians. At first the Indians bound Mrs. Wiley when they went hunting, but later were relaxed in their vigilance and permitted her to remain unbound.

The Indians failed to return to camp one rainy night and she decided it was her chance to escape. Her dog started to follow, but she drove it back for fear it would bark. She reached the banks of Tug River and there some men cutting timber on what is now the West Virginia side saw her and made a raft and brought her over. She was taken into their homes and kept until she was able to make the trip back home. Lost Creek and Jennies Creek in Wayne County are said to take their names from the historical capture.

ONLY EXECUTION IN WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne County's only civil execution was that of Laban Walker for the murder of Patrick Nolan at Kenova on the 21st day of August, 1878. The hanging of Walker was over a year after the shooting, which was on November 28, 1879. After the shooting of Nolan, Walker fled to the Ohio shore, but the same evening was arrested and brought back to Ceredo, where he had a preliminary hearing before Jusitce S. D. Ward and was sent to jail to wait grand jury. At the March term of Court in 1879 he was indicted. Hon. Eustace Gibson of Cabell County was appointed to defend him. Judge Evermont Ward was the presiding judge. The hanging took place on the lawn of the Court House.

NEWSPAPERS

The first newspaper ever published in Wayne County was the Ceredo Cresent, founded in December, 1857 with W. B. Wilson as

proprietor and C. B. Webb as editor. The paper lasted for a little more than four years and discontinued publication in the Spring of 1861. In the fall of 1860, the Cresent supported the Republican presidential ticket and soon after it took a decided stand in opposition to secession. By this action it lost the greater part of its patronage and at the time Virginia went out of the Union in the Civil War, the Cresent went out of existence and its publishers and editor returned to one of the eastern states from where they had migrated to Wayne County.

The next local newspaper venture was that of P. B. Lewis, who came from the Western Reserve in Ohio and, in the early part of August, 1874, began the publication of the Wayne County Advocate in the town of Trouts Hill. The paper was removed to Cassville, but after a short while was removed again to Wayne.

In the campaign of 1874, Lewis decided that he wanted to support the Republican candidate fro Congress, although the paper was Democratic in politics. The stockholders of the paper resented this and fired Lewis and put Joseph Plymale in his place as editor. Lewis refused to stop fighting and, taking the heading of the Wayne County Advocate with him to the "Argus"-office in Huntington, continued to publish the Advocate. In the meantime, Joseph Plymale was publishing the Original Wayne County Advocate at Fort Gay. Subscribers received two different Wayne County Advocates during this period.

Soon after the campaign of 1874, the Advocate published in Huntington died and the Advocate published at Fort Gay was purchased by Byron C. Howell of New York who issued the paper until the Spring of 1880, when it was bought by a joint stock company made up of W. M. Workman, Dr. A. Workman, C. R. Enslow, McFarland Booton, H. K. Shumate and G. W. Hutchinson. W. M. Workman was the editor. In 1880 the two Workmans and H. K. Shumate purchased the interest of the other stockholders and moved the plant fom Fort Gay to Wayne.

W. M. Workman, after retiring from the Advocate when the paper was bought outright by H. K. Shumate in July, 1881, went to Ceredo where he associated himself with L. C. Sayre and then began the publication of the Ceredo Enterprise. The first issue appeared September 20, 1881. Just one year after this, T. T. McDougal pur-

chased this paper and with him as proprietor, the Ceredo Advance began its existence. McDougal later published the Kenova Reporter, founded in 1892, but both of these papers have ceased to be published.

The Wayne County Advocate was the parent paper to the Wayne News. The name was changed from Wayne News to Wayne County News when purchased by Herman P. Dean in 1919.

TOWNS

Ceredo was first founded in 1857 by Eli Thayer. The name Ceredo is in honor of Ceres, the Greek Goddess of Grain and Harvest. Thayer was a member of Congress and an ardent anti-slavery propagandist. He purchased a farm from Thomas L. Jordan in 1857 and laid out the town in streets and lots. He borrowed money from C. B. Hoard who later was to figure largely in the civic and industrial development of the community.

Kenova was first known as Virginia Point. When the Savage Grant was sub-divided and the part at the mouth of Sandy River awarded to the Morgan family, this tract was sub-divided into lots and streets called Morganza. Later this land was purchased by the Kenova Land Association, a Philadelphia corporation, and re-subdivided and called Kenova. Stephen Kelly is said to have built a cabin at the mouth of Sandy about 1798.

The town of Wayne was first known as Trouts Hill and was so called until March 27, 1860 when it was incorporated as Fairview. While it was referred to as Wayne, and sometimes Wayne Court House, it was not officially changed to Wayne until 1911.

Fort Gay was first known as Cassville, but when the railroad went up Big Sandy, they changed the station to Fort Gay.

STREAMS

The Ohio River forms the Northwestern Boundary of Wayne County. When the Ohio River was first discovered by the French, it was known by the name of La Belle Riviere, or the Beautiful River. The word Ohio comes from Indian origin and means White Foaming River or River of White Caps.

In 1784, Virginia ceded to the General Government all the title and claim which the State possessed to the territory Northwest of the Ohio River, but this did not include the river.

For many years after the admission of Ohio into the Union in 1803, the jurisdiction over that river was a matter of dispute and varied where the opinions of eminent lawyers concerning it.

In order that an equitable and satisfactory solution of the question might be reached, the two States, Ohio and Virginia, in 1847, appointed a commission consisting of three members from each, the duty of which was to settle all questions of boundary between the two states.

Those appointed by Ohio were Thomas Ewing, John Brough and James Collier. Those appointed by Virginia were William C. Rives, William Green and George W. Thompson.

These gentlemen met in the City of Washington in the early part of January, 1842 and decided that West Virginia owned the Ohio River to the low water marks on the Ohio Side.

Big Sandy River flows into the Ohio at Kenova and forks at Fort Gay, forming the Tug River and Lauvisa Rivers. It is 27 miles from its junction with the Ohio to the forks at Fort Gay. Streams emptying into Big Sandy are Millers Creek, Docks Creek, Sharps Branch, Whites Creek (referred to in early grants and deeds as Prices Mill Creek), Gragston, Elijah Creek, Hurricane, Tabors Creek. Big Sandy was called "Chataroi River" by the Indians. At the forks of Lauvisa and Tug Rivers, where it enters into Sandy River, there is a bridge that crosses three rivers, connects two states, two towns and two counties.

The Tug Fork of Big Sandy River takes its source in Tazewell, County, Virginia and flows in a northwestern direction through McDowell County, Mingo County and forms the boundary between West Virginia and Kentucky above Fort Gay. Length 126 miles. It was the "Roughs of Tug" in the expedition of Andrew Lewis against the Indians in the Scioto Valley that gives this river its name. Streams emptying into Tug River: Mill Creek, Powder Mill, Lost Creek, Horse Creek, Dragg Creek, Camp Creek, Bull Creek, Silver Creek, Jennies Creek, Stonecoal Branch and Marrowbone.

Twelve Pole Creek, as shown above, takes its name from the Savage Grant. This grant starts at the mouth of Big Sandy River and

runs up the Ohio River, crossing a stream "12 poles wide at its mouth". Twelve Pole takes its source at the base of Guyan Mountain in Mingo County and empties into the Ohio River near Ceredo. It is the only large stream having its source within the Ohio Valley Section. From its mouth to the forks, it is thirty-one miles long. The principal tributaries: Walkers Branch, Buffalo Creek Haynies Branch, Plymale Branch, Newcomb Creek, Camp Creek Beech Fork, Lynn Creek, Big Creek, Wilsons Creek, Garretts Creek, Toms Creek and East and West Forks.

The East Fork, or the Left Fork, of 12 Pole has its source in the Northern part of Mingo County and flows in a Northwestern direction eleven and one-half miles through Mingo County and one and one-half miles in Lincoln County and twenty-two miles in Wayne County. The entire length is thirty-five miles. Streams entering: Two Mile Creek, Newcomb Creek, Peter Cave Creek, Lynn (Little and Big) Camp Creek, Laurel Creek, Brushy Branch, Lick Creek, Rich Creek, Beech Branch, Cove Creek, Blue Lick Creek, Kiahns Creek, Milam McComas and Cranes Nest.

The West Fork, or Right Fork, of Twelve Pole has its source in Mingo County and flows fifteen miles across that county, passes a corner of Lincoln and flows for thirty-six miles through Wayne County. It is fifty-two miles from the forks to its source.

Beech Fork has its source in Stonewall District and flows in a general northern direction to Winslow, where it turns and flows westward to 12 Pole at Lavalette, or a length of twenty-eight and one-half miles.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Geologists tell us that Wayne County was at one time submerged and covered by a lake or sea that stretched all the way from the St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico. The Ohio River was formed in the Glacial period when the land was covered by an immense ice crust. The Glacier retreated toward the North Pole, leaving numerous lakes in its wake. The land surface in the Ohio Valley tended to rise. The lakes, which at one time had covered it, were drained leaving the Valley. Through countless ages rivers poured mud and sand into this body of water. Mud and sand sank to the bottom where it became sandstone. In the deeper parts of this lake, shells and skeletons of the

sea animals fell to the bottom and became limestone. Repeated many, many times, layer upon layer of stones were formed, one above the other. In these long ago days the earth was covered by plants. When the plants grew in swamps their leaves and branches and bodies fell into boggy pockets where they later became coal. Oil and gas were formed before and, like coal, came almost entirely from vegetation. In the beginning, oils were left in the shales which are rocky substances formed from Clay and mud. Because of varying degrees of heat and pressure, these oils were passed from the shale. Being lighter than water, the oils rose to a higher level than the gas where sandstone beds were formed in sponge fashion. The Indians used oil that came to the surface, long before the white man entered into this section of the country, as medicine and to burn. When the first oil well was drilled at Titusville, Pennsylvania, it established the presence of a great deposit of liquid fuel.

The first successful well drilled was in Kanawha County in 1806. Wayne County was part of Kanawha County at that time. This well was drilled by David and Joseph Ruffner. The oil from this well was not saved, but drained into the Kanawha River.

The first lease found in what is now Wayne County was given by James T. Watson of New York to Samuel Hinch. Watson was to get one-half of the salt and other minerals produced. This was in 1820.

In 1889 John Weatherton took a number of leases in Butler and Union District, which he assigned to the South Penn Oil Company in 1890, who in turn assigned them to the Hope Natural Gas Company on June 28, 1909. The Deep Sand Oil and Gas Company leased the Miller and Sands property in 1904. The Central City Oil and Gas Company took a lease from Walter Napier in Stonewall District in 1897. The Carter Oil Company first started leasing in Wayne County in 1909. The Central Wayne Oil and Gas Company was incorporated in 1910 and drilled several wells around and in the town of Wayne.

The Guyandotte Land Association started drilling wells before 1891. This company conveyed their holding to the Huntington Development and Gas Company in 1916, who in turn leased to the United Fuel Gas Company. The United Fuel Gas Company started taking leases in this county in 1909.

Prior to June 20, 1873, S. S. Vinson purchased a number of tracts of land in Lincoln District, which he in turn conveyed to A.

W. Wilson and B. F. Ruff. This land changed hands several times and in 1929 was purchased by the Wayne United Gas Company.

The Wayne United Gas Company also owned several tracts in Stonewall District that had been purchased by C. B. Hoard, and later conveyed to The Hoard Baldwin Land Company.

The Wayne United Gas Company went into the hands of a receiver and sold by the court and purchased in December, 1936 by the Owens Bottle Company and Libby Owens Sheet Glass Company for a sum of \$1,719,391.17. This tract consisted of 6,048.75 acres in Stonewall District, 827.5 acres in Grant District, and 8,868.33 acres in Lincoln District. This property is now owned by The Owens-Illinois Glass Company and Owens, Libby Owens Ford Glass Company. It is on this property that the Cabwaylingo State Park is located in Lincoln District.

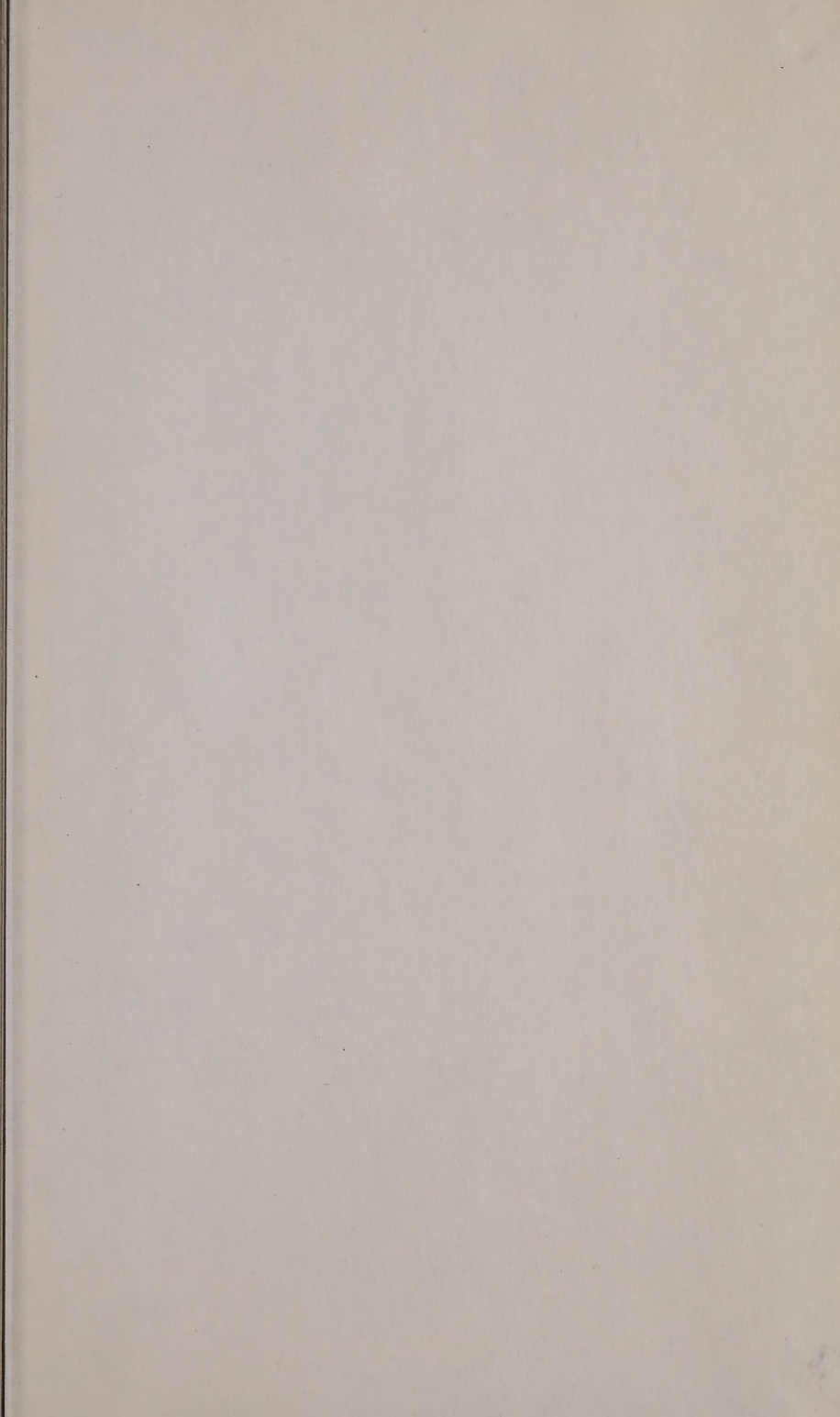
COAL

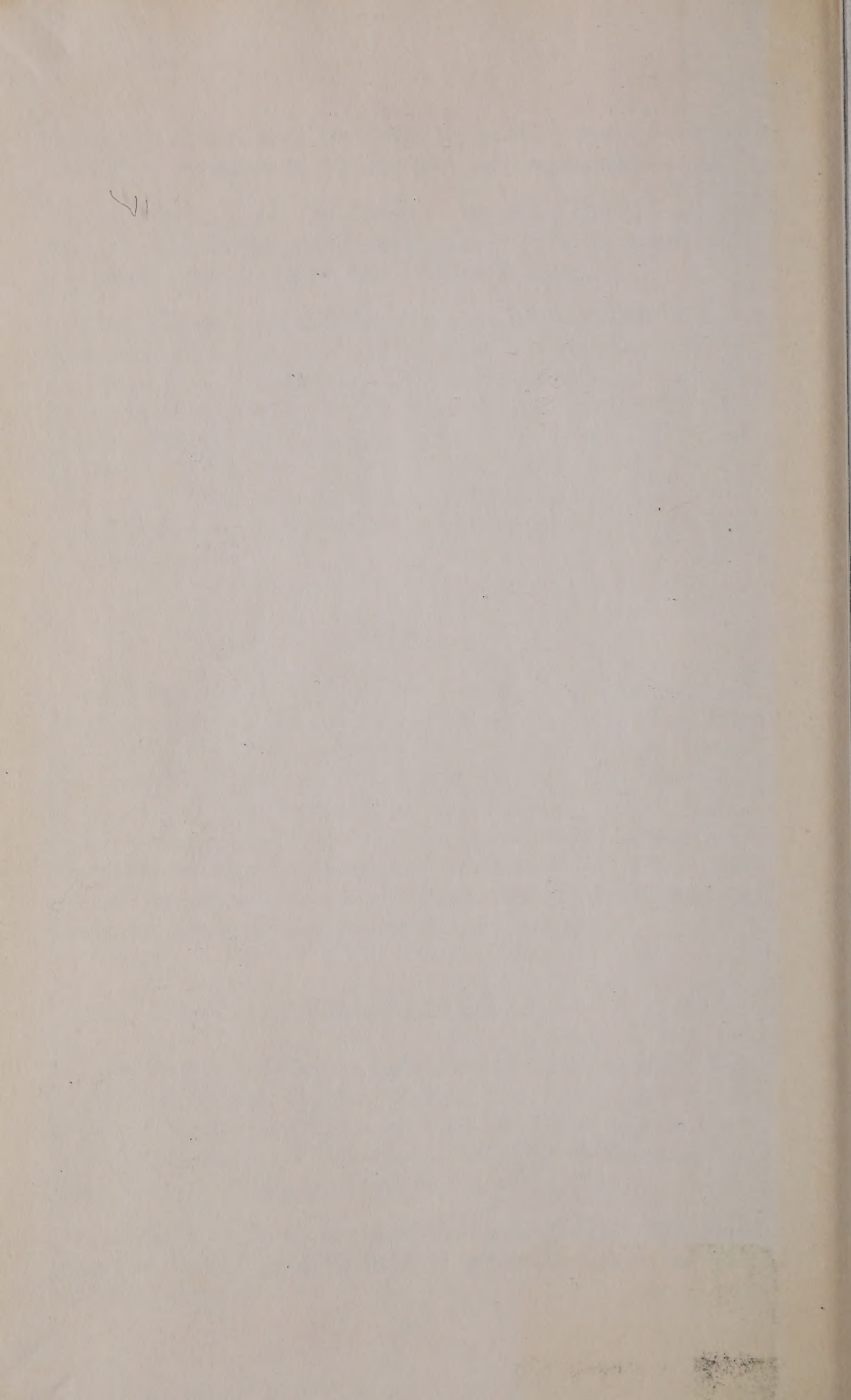
The first coal mined in Wayne County was dug by pick and shovel and either used by the owner or sold locally. Some of the first openings were on the farms of Wm. Napier, Walter Osburn, Hiram Lycans, Perlina Napier, Alvis Perry, Josephine Pack, John Smith, Asa F. Wueen, Dee Pack, Lucian Wiley, S. J. Ferguson, John Tomblin, Morgan Stepp, and on the A. W. Wilson land. The Guyandotte Land Association had several openings prior to 1900. The first coal company of any size to operate in this county was the East Lynn Coal Company, which was incorporated October 10, 1902.

RAILROADS

The Norfolk and Western Railroad was first known as the West Virginia and Iron-ton Railroad Company and they conveyed their lines to the Norfolk and Western in 1889. The Big Sandy Branch was built in 1902 and in 1908 they purchased from the Big Sandy-East Lynn, Guyan R. R. the line from Wayne to East Lynn.

In 1870-79 S. S. Vinson purchased right-of-ways from Huntington to Kenova which he conveyed to the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.







N. MANCHESTER,
INDIANA

